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UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

President Makes Plain Reply to Germany.

TIME FOR NEGOTIATION IS ALL PAST

If Germany Has Accepted or Is Willing to Accept the Conditions of Peace As Laid Down Heretofore She Must Begin by Laying Down Her Arms.

Washington, October 14.—President Wilson has answered Germany's peace proposal with a decision which not only fulfills the expectations of supporters of his diplomacy, but also dispels the fears of those who predicted that the president would substitute a peace with honor for a peace with arms.

No peace with honor! No armistice even thought of while Germany continues her activities on land and sea; one cannot be considered unless it is fully dictated by the Allied command in the field in such terms as absolutely provided safeguards and guarantees that Germany's part will not be a scrap of paper.

This in a few words is the president's answer.

If it does not bring a capitulation which may be more than unconditional surrender, Allied diplomats and American officers believe it may cause a revolution in Germany.

Beyond question, it speaks for the entire Allies as well as the United States.

The dispatch of the president's reply was followed by the issue of this formal statement at the White House by Secretary Tamm.

"The government will continue to send 250,000 men with their supplies every month and there will be no relaxation of any kind."

Quite outside of the formal phrases of a diplomatic document that was President Wilson's word to the world that he had no thought of stopping the fighting at this stage.

The senate chamber rang with applause of senators as the president's answer was read a few minutes after it had been announced at the state department. Senator Lodge, the president's chief critic in his course until today, issued a statement expressing his gratification at the president's decision. Opinion at the capital and throughout official Washington was unanimously in approval.

The official note which will convey the president's decision to the German government, and more important to the German people, was delivered by Secretary Lansing to the charge of the Swiss legation who has been acting as the intermediary. It was given out publicly by Mr. Lansing at the state department at 6 o'clock this evening.

The text of President Wilson's answer to Germany follows:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918."

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military authorities of the government of the United States and the Allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no armistice can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied governments."

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he believes, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in."

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace the submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France, German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped not only of all they contain, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated with the United States are expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts."

It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has accepted. It is contained in the address of the president at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.' The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the

CLOSING OF THE CHURCHES

Strange Event Must Have a Deep Meaning.

HELPFUL MEDITATIONS BY A MINISTER

Unusual Situation Seems to Be Full of Meaning to All Mankind in General and to Every Individual in Particular.

By Rev. J. E. Maloney.

Mr. Frederick Oederlin, charge d'affaires, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States.

WRECK OF THE OTRANTO.

Survivors of Transport Had Terrible Fight for Life.

Island of Islay, Scotland, October 15 (By the Associated Press).—A British army labor battalion has begun to remove the Otranto wreckage, piled in enormous masses in many deep gullies on this savage shore. Only by much laborious and systematic work can the bodies be removed from the wreckage and it may be several weeks before the task is completed. Other bodies are imprisoned in rocky inlets and great ledges of kelp or tangled wood, as the landers there.

The storm which raged at the time of the loss of the Otranto was so terrible that wreckage was carried by huge waves into the cliffs a quarter of a mile inland. It is regarded as a miracle that anybody escaped, yet with one or two exceptions the twenty survivors who reached Islay shore showed little effect of their fearful ordeal.

Sergeant Macdonald, a husky Illinois boy, was hurled by a giant combing into one of the deepest rocky ravines among grinding timbers, broken boxes and portions of the Otranto's cargo. He clung on with scarcely a scratch and with strength so unimpaired that he was able to help two others get beyond the reach of the pursuing waves.

Private Robert E. Shaw, of Lehigh, Pa., still more remarkable experience. According to Shaw, two of his brothers were on the Tuscania and both were saved. They wrote him to learn to swim. "If I had not taken their advice," Shaw declared, "I would not be alive today."

He tried to jump from the Otranto to the destroyer, but fell into the sea. Eventually he was thrown up on Islay.

Several survivors say the cotton collar of their life preservers saved them from fatal blows by pieces of wreckage and they believe if the heads of the swimmers had been similarly protected many others probably would have escaped. This theory is supported by the bodies found. The consensus of opinion is that far more were killed by timbers than were drowned.

According to the figures compiled here Sunday and carefully checked with records the total loss of life as a result of the disaster to the transport Otranto is 527.

These figures represent one American officer, Second Lieut. Herbie H. "Stefan" Robinson, Ill., 546 American troops, 164 of the Otranto's officers and crew and six members of the crew of a French fishing boat.

Up to tonight 256 bodies had been recovered. Only two were found today as the result of a change in the wind, which now is blowing strongly off shore, and according to seafaring men, may sweep the bodies far out to sea. The two bodies found today were of an American soldier and a chief petty officer of the transport. The unidentified dead included two Asiatics.

The work of recovering the remaining bodies of victims of the disaster washed on the shore of Islay island is extremely difficult owing to the rugged coast and the tons of wreckage which will every crevice in the rocks.

Wilson's Terms of Peace.—The following from recent addresses by President Wilson would leave the impression that there can be no peace except upon a basis of the complete surrender of the Germans, without conditions, so far as they are concerned.

"We are agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the government of the central powers, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle at Brest-Litovsk and they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principles but force and threat. They have continued us to terms with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that they have forced the word of those who have forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of aggression."

"First—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be justice that plays no favorites and knows no partiality. It must be the same standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned."

"Second—No special separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which we have made with the common interests of all."

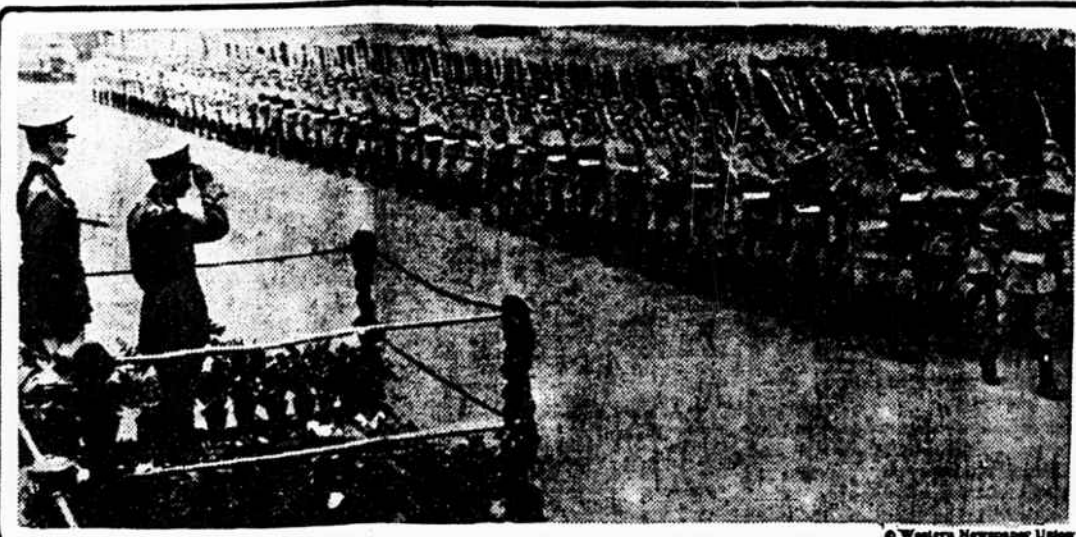
"Third—There can be no leagues or alliances or special combinations and understandings with the general and common family of the league of nations."

"Fourth—And more especially, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations without the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by the exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations as a means of discipline and control."

Fifth—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known to their entirety, to the rest of the world."

—The manager of the Cleveland Herald at Sparta, N. C., has been found with an excessive supply of sugar on hand, and the food administrator has given him the choice of paying a fine of \$1,000 to go to the Federal prison or doing without any more sugar. He has chosen the latter alternative.

KING GEORGE INSPECTS THE ROYAL AIR FORCE



King George recently made a tour of inspection of the Royal air force and reviewed the entire cadet corps. The photograph shows the king returning the salute while the cadets march past.

will be exalted in the earth." It will come to pass one way or another. God will rule in human lives, reign in governments, commonwealths and kingdoms. In business, in society, in commerce, in all relationships of life. He made us to be exalted in the earth. The sea is his also. All of its paths must be open to those who honor him, and closed to all the rest. The attempt to do otherwise is an insult to the majesty of heaven. The beast of Berlin is guilty, and now he hears the thunder of God's footfall coming to open the seas and to avenge the blood of innocent women and children. His purposes are ripening fast, unfolding every hour, the bud may have a bitter taste, but sweet will be the flower.

We are nearing the close of the reign of sin and other have caused by that strange woman, "Miss Ed. U. Cation." She will soon be unceremoniously cast out of the church and the pulpit, and my eye fell on these words: "Would to God we could bear with me a little in my folly; and indeed bear with me." So, I am asking the editor and his readers to bear with me in undertaking to offer some answers that come in response to the foregoing question.

First of all, out of this scene of silent solitude and closed doors, comes the answer: "Be still and know that I am God." Many of us had almost forgotten God, or his importance. Amid the noise and hurry of this busy life we had almost come to think that God and his way might be dispensed with. Many had their own ideas (and boasted of it), about how to use God's holy day, his word and his church. They thought they could go to church or not, just as they pleased, but today they find that they cannot. There stands the church shut, the cotton collar of their life preservers saved them from fatal blows by pieces of wreckage and they believe if the heads of the swimmers had been similarly protected many others probably would have escaped. This theory is supported by the bodies found. The consensus of opinion is that far more were killed by timbers than were drowned.

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FAMOUS HINDENBURG LINE.

Comprehensive Description of Supposed Impregnable Positions.

The celebrated Hindenburg line of Siegfried line, barring the Allies' road to Berlin, has been compared by the German leaders to the great wall of China. Until the British broke it in the spring of 1917 they believed it impregnable to assault as was once the Chinese wall and regarded it as the eighth wonder of the world.

The Hindenburg line as generally defined is about 60 miles long running in a general north-south direction across the Picardy Plains in France. Its northern extremity was guarded by the heavily fortified bastion of Vimy Ridge and by the mining city of Lens whose underground corridors and chambers have long barred the British. The southern end of the Hindenburg line, proper is in the vicinity of La Fere or Laon. That end is protected in part by the forest of St. Gobain and the fortifications around Laon.

Between Vimy Ridge on the north and La Fere on the south the line passes west of Cambrai and St. Quentin so as to protect those two important industrial railway centers which are routes for bringing up supplies for the German army.

Some war correspondents describe the German line as continuing southward from La Fere to the Aisne river and Rheims following the line of the Chemin des Dames. They call that part of the line southeast of La Fere the Alberich line. This would add about 45 miles, making a total length of more than 100 miles. Generally, however, the Hindenburg line has been described as running only from Vimy Ridge to La Fere.

Fearing that the northern end of the line might be turned the Germans established a "switch" line connecting with the Hindenburg line at La Fere, consisting not only of the trench system, but of multiple lines of barbed wire, entanglements, concrete positions for artillery deep dugouts, capable of housing a battalion of troops, numerous pill boxes for machine guns, and, in fact, every device the Germans have been able to assemble to block the way to Germany.

Near Bellecourt was a formidable underground fortification known as the "Tunnel Trench," which the Germans believed to be impregnable. This tunnel, consisting not only of the trench system, but of multiple lines of barbed wire, entanglements, concrete positions for artillery deep dugouts, capable of housing a battalion of troops, numerous pill boxes for machine guns, and, in fact, every device the Germans have been able to assemble to block the way to Germany.

Below Graincourt the British troops found their catcombs along the Hindenburg line. They were elaborately fitted up as battalion headquarters, electrically lighted and protected with concrete trenches. In front of Cambrai, the villages behind the line, beneath them great chambers which they would be a slender to call dugouts. They are more like hotels, fitted with electricity, water, sewers, dining rooms and kitchens. They were shell proof and bomb proof. The trenches there were built along the banks of the Canal du Nord which runs north and south near Havincourt.

Important German strongholds protect the southern section of the line near La Fere. The forest of St. Gobain presents an almost insuperable obstacle in attacking this end of the line.

Laon, lying within the "Big Corner" where the line turns eastward along the Chemin des Dames, is regarded as the keystone of the whole German system. Hundreds of German batteries were installed in the screened ravines around that city and in the forest of St. Gobain.

Southwest of Laon the town was protected by Massif of Menamptuit behind whose crest are hung under ground ravines and shelters some 150,000 men of a whole regiment. The forest of Laon was crisscrossed with a vast store of munitions and materials. Divisions of troops could concentrate in it unseen.

Recently the Germans discovered that the big dugouts along the Hindenburg line were nothing but death traps. An order by the German divisional commander forbade the German troops to occupy dugouts which descend more than eight steps underground.

Behind the Hindenburg line the Germans are credited with three other lines of defenses.

—J. H. Godfrey, a member of the staff of the Anderson Daily Mail, and mayor of Anderson, died last Thursday of influenza.

NEWS FROM CAMP SEVIER

Influenza Epidemic Interferes With Activities.

STORIES FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST

Soldier Who Has Not Had a Furlough for Nearly Thirty Years—Bunch of Non-Coms Kill Big Rattlesnake—Quarantine Observed Strictly—Young Serbian Who Is a Veteran Before Twenty-One.

Correspondence of The Yorkville Enquirer.

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., October 16.—Camp Sevier medical authorities are confident that the epidemic of Spanish influenza which has swept the camp for the past ten days is well under control. Since Sunday the number of deaths has been on the decrease and the great majority of the patients are rapidly responding to treatment. The number of new cases developing is no longer up to the number being discharged from the hospital, proof of the fact that the epidemic is on the wane.

Soldiers must observe gasless Sunday as well as citizens, according to an order issued recently from headquarters of the 20th Division. Men of this command will not use automobiles or motorcycles on Sunday except for official business, the order reads.

There's a soldier at Camp Sevier who has been in the service twenty-nine years without having a furlough. The reason he hasn't had one of course, is because he has never requested it. He's in his thirtieth year as a soldier now, and just the other day he requested a leave of absence. Of course he got it. He is Mess Sergeant Michael Egan, and he is now visiting friends in Chattanooga. Sergeant Egan is a soldier of the old school who knows the game in all its phases.

Now comes a snake story out of Camp Sevier. It's a good snake story and like all of them, it is absolutely true. Top Sergeant Parker and several other non-coms, were strolling along one of those winding paths of Paris Mountain. Three days ago when they heard a whirr and a buzz and a few other weird noises and in a moment his majesty, the rattlesnake, made his appearance. That particular path was all his own for a moment while the soldier lads made a dive for rocks. Considerable practice in bomb throwing, which they have had, made the matter of hitting a rattlesnake on the head an easy one. One fellow got hold of a piece of pipe and though accurately aimed stones had already done the work, he of the pipe killed the rattlesnake dead still. The big diamond back was almost six feet in length and as large around as the arm of an average man. Lest their mates not believe their snake story, one of the lads who chanced to have his kodak with him took several pictures of the big fellow, while another cut off his twelve rattles and a button and carried them back to camp. Sergeant Parker has the photographs and the rattles and button of the big snake are on exhibition in his quarters. The party that killed the snake included Sergeants Parker and Moser, Corporals Raymond Sutton, Keppeler and Private Joseph P. Clarke.

Twenty-four years in the army and practically all that time in the band service. Such is the record of Sergeant Walkmaker of Camp Sevier.

And what the sergeant does not know about music, he still is worth knowing. Sergeant Walkmaker is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and has served in the United States army posts and stations almost everywhere. He has been a member of several United States military bands, plays almost any kind of reed instrument and has an enviable record for intelligent, efficient and honorable service.

Camp Sevier soldiers at some time in the near future may be wearing straight trousers and still be soldiers. Announcement comes by way of The Rayonet, a weekly newspaper published by soldiers of Camp Lee, Va., that all foot soldiers of the United States army are to be equipped, as soon as the quartermaster's department can make the arrangements, with long trousers instead of breeches. The war department says that the change has been ordered largely at the request of the military fashion of the British army. The trousers, which will be narrow, will give more freedom to move. In addition to this, it is said it requires an expert tailor to make the kind of breeches the soldiers now wear, with the wrapped leg attachment, while almost any kind of a tailor can make trousers. Therefore, when the manufacture of the trousers begins, it will be completed very expeditiously. It is not proposed, however, to do away with the canvas puttees. When a soldier goes into the trenches, whether he wears breeches or trousers, he will also wear puttees.

Mr. Phillip W. Russ, supervisor of the Jewish Welfare Board, with headquarters in New York, was a visitor at Camp Sevier having come down on his regular trip of inspection. Mr. Russ expressed himself as being well pleased with the work being carried on at Camp Sevier. From here he went to Asheville, N. C., being driven through the beautiful mountain scenery. Mr. Arthur Grossman of the Camp Sevier Jewish Welfare board, accompanied him.

Capt. Norman C. Smith has recently been assigned to command with the Twentieth Division Supply Train at Camp Sevier. Capt. Smith was recently promoted to a captaincy from first lieutenant.

Twenty-six enlisted men have recently been assigned to the Twentieth Division Supply Train, the men being transferred to Camp Sevier from Newport News, Va. All of the new men are experienced truck drivers and mechanics and express themselves as being well pleased with Camp Sevier.

A musician with more than a local reputation is Private David Peikes, who is among the enlisted men now stationed at Camp Sevier. He is a Russian by birth and came to this country when a mere slip of a lad. He has been a student of piano since he was six years of age and now is regarded as a top-notch in his profession. He has appeared in a number of concerts at the Hostess House and other entertainment centers at Camp Sevier, and is quite a favorite with musical lovers.

Prior to his entering the military service of his country about five months ago, Private Peikes was employed as a demonstrator for the American Photo-Play Organ Co. of New York, and has traveled all over the United States for that firm. He is an artist on both piano and organ though his musical genius extends to no other instruments. Already he has contributed much to Camp Sevier social entertainment and he is always ready and anxious to do his bit toward contributing to the amusement and pleasure of the soldier lads in training.

In order that the epidemic of Spanish influenza may be prevented as much as possible from spreading to towns, cities and communities that are not now invaded by the disease, no leaves of absence will be granted to officers or furloughs to enlisted men of Camp Sevier until further notice. Of course in cases of absolute necessity such furloughs will be allowed; but as a general rule they are to be discontinued until the epidemic has spent itself. This is the substance of an order issued from Headquarters of the 20th Division and distributed among various organizations now in camp.

In order to still further check the spread of the flu all canteens throughout the camp have been closed and the various "V" halls have been temporarily closed. The Hostess House remains open; but men who visit the cafeteria of the popular place must stand five feet apart while awaiting service and must not crowd in any part of the building.

Authorities regard the situation as being well in hand and it is confidently believed that the worst is over, though every precaution is and will continue to be taken to guard against its spread.

Growing in popular favor with Camp Sevier soldiers who regard it as a great convenience, is the daily radio-news service bulletin being put out by the 20th Field Signal Battalion. The bulletins containing the latest war news and the big news of the country are posted daily in public places throughout the camp and many fellows come around to see what is going on outside Camp Sevier.

A veteran of one war at 44 years of age and now a soldier in another country and in another war with a fond hope that he will have a chance to see active service, such is the record of Private Milan Pakiz, who is now in training at Camp Sevier. A most interesting character is this soldier who has only recently passed his twenty-first birthday and who despite that fact has already had a "checked career and varied experience" than has the average man of forty. Private Pakiz is a member of Company C, 89th Infantry.

A native of Serbia, when a lad little more than fourteen years of age, he fought with the army of his native land in the Balkan war and he is the veteran of many a battle and many a hard fought campaign. With his father he came to this country several years ago and having been in the game of war since childhood and entertaining a desire to become a full fledged citizen of his adopted country, he could think of no way to show his patriotism better than by enlisting in the army against his natural enemies the Germans and Bulgars and Turks.

He knows well the enemy and it is his hope that he will yet have a chance to see active service over there. Thanks to his former training in Europe and that which he has received since coming into the service of the United States, he is an excellent soldier and continues to work hard daily in order to still further prepare himself.

The young Serbian possesses a good education. He speaks ten languages well in addition to English, and he is well versed not only in the history of Europe but of the world. His father is at present Serbian consul at Minneapolis, Minn.

Wishful Patriotism.—Chaplain David Hughes, of the Welsh Fusiliers, told an audience at a Liberty Loan rally held recently in a town near New York of a remarkable instance of patriotism that occurred in his home town in South Wales.

"I was present there," he said, "at just such a meeting as this. It was soon after the last British war loan had been floated. My town had filled its quota, corresponding to about \$300,000. The people were gathered at the public square listening to the usual patriotic speeches. We were in the middle of one of these speeches when a man started to kindle a fire. A speaker got up and before long he had his listeners spellbound over the issue of the war and what England and the British had done. 'My friends,' he said, 'we have done more—we have sent 75 per cent of our man population to the front. We have done more than that—45 per cent of them will never come back. But that is not all we can do. There is something yet I want to ask you to do tonight. We are in this town have raised our quota for the loan. We have lent our money to the Government. Now let us give it to the government—like this.'"

"With that he pulled out of his pocket a war bond and threw it into the fire. And every man, woman and child present stepped forward and threw their bonds also into the flames."

—Wall Street Journal.

FRITZ DUCKS AND TOMMY LAUGHS

"Boom!" A high explosive shell bursts in the near vicinity. The two German prisoners drop their wounded comrade and duck to escape the flying pieces of shrapnel. Tommy thinks it's a good joke on the Hun, while he looks on unconcernedly.

But listen. I hear another note: "I

will be exalted in the earth." It will come to pass one way or another. God will rule in human lives, reign in governments, commonwealths and kingdoms. In business, in society, in commerce, in all relationships of life. He made us to be exalted in the earth. The sea is his also. All of its paths must be open to those who honor him, and closed to all the rest. The attempt to do otherwise is an insult to the majesty of heaven. The beast of Berlin is guilty, and now he hears the thunder of God's footfall coming to open the seas and to avenge the blood of innocent women and children. His purposes are ripening fast, unfolding every hour, the bud may have a bitter taste, but sweet will be the flower.

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According to the figures compiled here Sunday and carefully checked with records the total loss of life as a result of the disaster to the transport Otranto is 527.

These figures represent one American officer, Second Lieut. Herbie H. "Stefan" Robinson, Ill., 546 American troops, 164 of the Otranto's officers and crew and six members of the crew of a French fishing boat.

Up to tonight 256 bodies had been recovered. Only two were found today as the result of a change in the wind, which now is blowing strongly off shore, and according to seafaring men, may sweep the bodies far out to sea. The two bodies found today were of an American soldier and a chief petty officer of the transport. The unidentified dead included two Asiatics.

The work of recovering the remaining bodies of victims of the disaster washed on the shore of Islay island is extremely difficult owing to the rugged coast and the tons of wreckage which will every crevice in the rocks.

Wilson's Terms of Peace.—The following from recent addresses by President Wilson would leave the impression that there can be no peace except upon a basis of the complete surrender of the Germans, without conditions, so far as they are concerned.

"We are agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the government of the central powers, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle at Brest-Litovsk and they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no